THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA

25 September 1991 - 30 October 1992

UNITED NATIONS

REFERENCE PAPER

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BACKGROUND

The United Nations became actively involved in the situation in Yugoslavia (a term which, for the purposes of this publication, is used to signify the republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) on 25 September 1991 when the Security Council, meeting at the ministerial level, unanimously adopted its resolution 713 (1991) expressing deep concern at the fighting in that country and calling on all States to implement immediately a "general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia". The Council commended and fully supported the efforts already undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), to restore peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia. By its resolution, the Council invited the Secretary-General to offer his assistance, in consultation with the Government of Yugoslavia and all those promoting the peace efforts. On 8 October 1991, Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar appointed Mr. Cyrus Vance, former United States Secretary of State, as his Personal Envoy for Yugoslavia. Since then, the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy maintained constant contact with all the parties to the conflict, with the Presidency of the European Community, with the Chairman of the CSCE-participating States, with Lord Carrington, then Chairman of the European Community's Conference on Yugoslavia, and with other interested parties in their efforts to find a solution to the crisis.

As part of the collective effort to stop the fighting and to find a peaceful solution to the conflict, the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy undertook several missions to Yugoslavia and discussed with all parties concerned, among other things, the feasibility of deploying a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia. On 23 November, the Personal Envoy convened in Geneva a meeting which was attended by the Presidents of Serbia and of Croatia and the Secretary of State for National Defence of Yugoslavia, as well as Lord Carrington. During the meeting, the Yugoslav parties reached agreement on an immediate cease-fire and a number of other issues. Each of the Yugoslav parties expressed the wish to see the speedy establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation. However, while progress was made on the other issues, the cease-fire broke down almost immediately.

On 27 November, the Security Council, by its resolution 721 (1991), approved the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy, and endorsed the statement made by the Personal Envoy to the parties that the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia could not be envisaged without full compliance by all parties with the Geneva agreement. During subsequent weeks of intensive negotiations with the parties concerned, the implementation of the Geneva agreement was pursued and the general principles were defined for a United Nations peace-keeping operation. On 15 December, the Security Council, by its resolution 724 (1991), approved the Secretary-General's report which contained a document describing a plan for a possible peace-keeping operation. A small group of military officers, civilian police and United Nations Secretariat staff travelled to Yugoslavia to carry forward preparations for the implementation of this plan.

Thereafter the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy focused their efforts on consolidating the cease-fire and on securing unconditional acceptance of the United Nations plan by all parties to the conflict, including assurances of their readiness to cooperate fully in its implementation. Keeping the Security Council informed of these efforts and the developments in the country, the Secretary-General reported on several occasions that, despite widespread support in Yugoslavia for a United Nations peace-keeping operation, the necessary conditions for its establishment still did not exist.

On 2 January 1992, as part of his attempts to remove the remaining obstacles, the Personal Envoy convened, in Sarajevo, a meeting between military representatives of the Republic of Croatia and representatives of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), at which an Implementing Accord on the unconditional cease-fire was signed. With the Security Council's concurrence, newly elected Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali then sent to Yugoslavia a group of military liaison officers, with the task of using their good offices to promote maintenance of the cease-fire by facilitating communication between the two sides and by helping them to resolve difficulties that might arise. In the meantime, the Personal Envoy, the United Nations Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations and their team continued their efforts to secure the cooperation of all Yugoslav parties in implementing the United Nations plan for a peace-keeping operation.

UNPROFOR IN CROATIA

Establishment of UNPROFOR

On 15 February 1992, notwithstanding the fact that certain political groups in Yugoslavia were still expressing objections to the United Nations plan, the Secretary-General recommended to the Security Council the establishment of a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR). In making this recommendation, he stressed that in his view the danger that a United Nations peace-keeping operation would fail because of lack of cooperation from the parties was less grievous than the danger that delay in its dispatch would lead to a breakdown of the cease-fire and to a new conflagration.

On 21 February, the Security Council, by its resolution 743 (1992), approved the report and established UNPROFOR for an initial period of 12 months. The Council confirmed that the Force should be an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis within the framework of the European Community's Conference on Yugoslavia. It requested the Secretary-General to deploy immediately those elements of UNPROFOR which could assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of the Force.

On 7 April, after receiving a report from the Secretary-General on 2 April that all the Force Commander's interlocutors had emphasized the need for the earliest possible deployment of UNPROFOR, the Security Council, by its resolution 749 (1992), authorized the full deployment of the Force.

United Nations Protected Areas

UNPROFOR is deployed in certain areas in Croatia, designated as United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs), in which the United Nations Security Council judged that special interim arrangements were required to ensure that a lasting cease-fire was maintained. The UNPAs are areas in which Serbs constitute the majority or a substantial minority of the population and where inter-communal tensions have led to armed conflict in the recent past.

There are three UNPAs: Eastern Slavonia, Western Slavonia and Krajina. For United Nations purposes, they have been divided into four sectors: East (Eastern Slavonia, which includes the areas known as Baranja and Western Srem), North (the northern part of the Krajina UNPA), South (the southern part of the Krajina UNPA) and West (Western Slavonia). UNPROFOR initially established its headquarters in Sarajevo, the capital of Bosnia and Herzegovina; it is now headquartered in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia.

UNPROFOR's mandate is to ensure that the UNPAs are demilitarized, through the withdrawal or disbandment of all armed forces in them, and that all persons residing in them are protected from fear of armed attack. To this end, UNPROFOR is authorized to control access to the UNPAs, to ensure that the UNPAs remain demilitarized, and to monitor the functioning of the local police there to help ensure non-discrimination and the protection of human rights. Outside the UNPAs, UNPROFOR military observers will verify the withdrawal of all JNA and irregular forces from Croatia, other than those disbanded and demobilized there. In support of the work of the humanitarian agencies of the United Nations, UNPROFOR will also facilitate the return, in conditions of safety and security, of civilian displaced persons to their homes in the UNPAs.

UNPROFOR is under the command of the United Nations Secretary-General and members of the Force are not permitted to receive orders from national authorities. Command in the field is exercised by the Force Commander, Lieutenant-General Satish Nambiar (India), who is assisted in the political aspects of his duties by the Director of Civil Affairs, Mr. Cedric Thornberry (Ireland).

The United Nations Plan

The United Nations plan in Croatia rests on two central elements: (a) the withdrawal of the JNA from all of Croatia and the demilitarization of the UNPAs; and (b) the continuing functioning, on an interim basis, of the existing local authorities and police, under United Nations supervision, pending the achievement of an overall political solution to the crisis.

Demilitarization of the UNPAs. In accordance with the United Nations plan, demilitarization of the UNPAs is to be implemented as rapidly as possible, in the following way:

(a) All units and personnel of the JNA and the Croatian National Guard/Croatian Army, as well as any Territorial Defence units or personnel not based in the UNPAs, are to be withdrawn from them;

(b) All Territorial Defence units and personnel based in the UNPAs are to be disbanded and demobilized. Disbandment involves the temporary dissolution of the units' command structures. Demobilization means that the personnel involved would cease to wear any uniform or carry any weapons, though they could continue to be paid by the local authorities;

(c) The weapons of the Territorial Defence units and personnel based in the UNPAs are to be placed in secure storage under a two-lock system, with one lock being controlled by UNPROFOR and the other by the president of the council of the *opstina* (district) concerned;

(d) All paramilitary, irregular or volunteer units or personnel are to be either withdrawn from the UNPAs or, if resident in them, be disbanded and demobilized.

It is the responsibility of each unit, before it withdraws or is disbanded, to remove any mines which it laid while deployed in the UNPAs.

The implementation of all these arrangements is to be verified by UNPROFOR's military observers. Following demilitarization of the UNPAs, UNPROFOR's infantry units are to ensure that the areas remain demilitarized. The units control access to the UNPAs by establishing check-points on all roads and principal tracks leading to them and at important junctions inside them. At these check-points they can stop and, if necessary, search vehicles and individuals to ensure that no military formations or armed groups enter the UNPAs and that no weapons, ammunition, explosives or other military equipment are brought into them. They patrol extensively inside the UNPAs on foot, and by vehicle and helicopter. They also investigate any complaints made to them about violations of the demilitarized status of the UNPAs. Any confirmed violations are taken up with the offending party and, if necessary, are reported to the Secretary-General and, through him, to the Security Council. If serious tension were to develop among ethnic groups in a UNPA, UNPROFOR is to interpose itself between the two sides in order to prevent hostilities.

Relocation of the JNA. Parallel with the assumption by UNPROFOR of its protective functions in the UNPAs, any JNA units deployed elsewhere in Croatia are to be relocated to places outside that republic. All Serbian territorial, paramilitary, irregular and volunteer units (other than those disbanded and demobilized in the UNPAs) are to be similarly withdrawn from Croatia. These withdrawals are also to be verified by the UNPROFOR military observers.

Local administration and the maintenance of public order. The maintenance of public order in the UNPAs is the responsibility of local police forces who are allowed to carry only side-arms. Each of these forces is to be formed from among residents of the UNPA in question, in proportions reflecting the national composition of the population which lived in it before the recent hostilities. The local police forces are responsible to the existing *opstina* councils in the UNPAs. Any existing regional police structures can remain in place, provided they are consistent with the principle described above concerning the national composition of the local police forces.

UNPROFOR civilian police monitors have no executive responsibility for the maintenance of public order, but they closely monitor the work of the local police forces. To this end, they are collocated with police headquarters in each region and *opstina* and accompany the local police on their patrols and in the performance of their other duties. They investigate any complaints of discrimination or other abuse of human rights and report to the Force Commander any confirmed cases of discrimination or abuse. They require free and immediate access to all premises and facilities of, or under the control of, the local police forces.

UNPROFOR also includes a modest civilian component, which performs a wide range of political, legal, informational and administrative functions. UNPROFOR has established in each of the four sectors a civil affairs office whose head works alongside, and in close coordination with, the military commander of the sector.

The civil affairs officers perform the following functions: (a) identifying the existing arrangements for local administration and for the maintenance of public order in each of the *opstine* in the UNPAs, together with any

existing regional structures; (b) confirming that the composition of the existing police forces reflects the national composition of the population which lived in the area concerned before the recent hostilities; and, in cases where that is not so, arranging, in cooperation with the existing local authorities, any change that may be necessary; (c) using their good offices to ensure that any changes to the status quo as regards other aspects of local administration are consistent with the spirit of the United Nations plan and pose no threat to public order.

Return of displaced persons. In accordance with established international principles, the United Nations policy is to facilitate the voluntary return to their homes of persons displaced by the hostilities. The lead in this matter is being taken by the humanitarian agencies of the United Nations. UNPROFOR is to provide all appropriate support to this effort in the UNPAs.

Pink zones

On 26 June 1992, the Secretary-General reported on developments in certain areas of Croatia controlled by the JNA and now populated largely by Serbs, but which were outside the agreed UNPA boundaries. The Belgrade authorities pressed strongly for these areas, known as "pink zones", to be included in the UNPAs. Croatian authorities resisted, equally strongly, any change in the UNPA boundaries. As the pink zones are not included in the original plan approved by the Security Council, the Secretary-General instructed General Nambiar to deploy and assume his responsibilities in all UNPAs in accordance with the plan, while pursuing with the Government of Croatia and the local Serb authorities alternative means of calming the fears of the Serb communities outside those areas in order to avoid any resumption of conflict.

On the recommendation of the Secretary-General, the Security Council, by resolution 762 (1992) of 30 June, authorized the establishment of a joint commission under UNPROFOR comprising representatives of the Government of the Republic of Croatia and the local authorities in the region to monitor the process of restoring authority in the pink zones by the Croatian Government. Pursuant to this action, the Croatian Army will withdraw from the zones, as will Territorial Defence forces, any irregular units, and remaining JNA elements. Prior to the reinstatement of Croatian authority, a general amnesty in regard to events associated with the conflict will be brought into effect by the Government of Croatia allowing a climate of security in which displaced persons can return to their homes. The Council approved the addition of some 60 military observers and 120 United Nations civilian police monitors to carry out these tasks.

Second enlargement of the mandate

In a 27 July report, the Secretary-General observed that UNPROFOR's mandate need to be further enlarged if it was to succeed in establishing stable conditions in the UNPAs. Specifically, he recommended that UNPROFOR should be given authority to control the entry of civilians into the UNPAs and that it should have powers to perform immigration and customs functions at the UNPA borders at international frontiers. The Secretary-General estimated that additional civilian police and some 350 additional international personnel would be required to perform these functions.

On 7 August, the Security Council, by its resolution 769 (1992), approved the Secretary-General's report and authorized the enlargements of UNPROFOR's strength and mandate recommended therein.

Third enlargement of the mandate

The third enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate in Croatia came about in October 1992, when the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that an agreement had been reached regarding the Prevlaka peninsula near Dubrovnik. Under this agreement, the Yugoslav Army would withdraw completely from Croatia, the Prevlaka peninsula would be demilitarized, and heavy weapons would be removed from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro. On 6 October, the Security Council, by its resolution 779 (1992), authorized UNPROFOR to assume responsibility for monitoring the agreed arrangements.

UNPROFOR IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA

Although originally the mandate of UNPROFOR related only to Croatia, it was envisaged that after the demilitarization of the UNPAs, 100 UNPROFOR military observers would be redeployed from Croatia to certain parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. However, in light of the deteriorating situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Secretary-General decided to accelerate this deployment by sending 40 military observers to the Mostar region of that republic on 30 April 1992. In May, despite all efforts by the European Community representatives and UNPROFOR to negotiate a lasting cease-fire, the conflict further inten-

sified. On 14 May, when risks to their lives reached an unacceptable level, the observers were withdrawn from the area and have been redeployed in the UNPAs in Croatia. About two thirds of UNPROFOR headquarters personnel were also relocated from Sarajevo on 16 and 17 May. The approximately 100 military personnel and civilian staff remaining in Sarajevo continued arranging, hosting and sometimes chairing meetings between the hostile parties; accompanying delegations to such meetings, arranging and witnessing exchanges of prisoners, wounded and war dead; and performing other humanitarian tasks.

In the meantime, alarmed by the rapid deterioration of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Security Council, in its resolution 749 (1992) of 7 April, appealed to all parties and others concerned to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a cease-fire and a negotiated political solution. On 10 April, the Council invited the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently to the area his Personal Envoy to act in close cooperation with representatives of the European Community. Mr. Vance undertook his mission from 14 to 18 April. Despite all efforts aimed at stopping the fighting, however, the situation continued to deteriorate.

On 29 April, the Secretary-General informed the Security Council of his decision to dispatch Mr. Marrack Goulding, the Under-Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations, to examine the evolving situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and to look into the feasibility of a United Nations peace-keeping operation. Following Mr. Goulding's mission on 4-10 May, the Secretary-General reported to the Council that "it is not at present feasible" to undertake peace-keeping activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina "beyond the existing limited involvement of UNPROFOR in Sarajevo and in the Mostar region".

On 15 May, the Security Council, in its resolution 752 (1992), demanded, *inter alia*, that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina, including by units of the JNA as well as elements of the Croatian Army, cease immediately. The Council also demanded that those units of the JNA and elements of the Croatian Army in Bosnia and Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, become subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed. It further demanded that "all irregular forces" in Bosnia and Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed. The Council requested the Secretary-General to continue to keep under review the possibility of deploying a peace-keeping mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina and emphasized the need for humanitarian assistance.

On 26 May, the Secretary-General submitted a further report to the Security Council summarizing the humanitarian situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and describing various options for providing assistance and protection for humanitarian convoys. On 30 May, the Council, in its resolution 757 (1992), condemned the failure of the authorities in Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the JNA, to take effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752. The Council instituted an embargo on Yugoslav (Serbia and Montenegro) products and commodities, financial and economic contacts, and suspended sports contacts as well as scientific, technical and cultural exchanges. The resolution also imposes an air embargo and the reduction of staff levels at Yugoslav (Serbia and Montenegro) diplomatic missions. Exempt from the sanctions are foodstuffs and medical supplies, as well as UNPROFOR-related goods and services. The sanctions are to remain in effect until the Council decides that the authorities in Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the JNA, have taken effective steps to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752. Subsequently, by resolution 760 (1992) of 18 June, the Security Council decided that sanctions should not apply to those items essential for humanitarian need.

In adopting resolution 757 on 30 May, the Council also demanded that all parties create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport. It reiterated its call that all parties continue their efforts in the framework of the European Community's Conference on Yugoslavia and that the three communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina resume their discussions on constitutional arrangements for that country.

Security arrangements at Sarajevo airport

On 6 June, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council that UNPROFOR had, on 5 June, negotiated an agreement for the handing over, to the Force, of Sarajevo airport so that it could be made available for humanitarian purposes. Under the agreement, UNPROFOR would ensure the immediate security of the airport and its installations, supervise the operation of the airport, control its facilities and organization, facilitate the unloading of humanitarian cargo and ensure the safe movement of humanitarian aid and

related personnel. UNPROFOR would also verify the withdrawal of anti-aircraft weapons systems from within range of the airport and its approaches and monitor the concentration of artillery, mortar, and ground-to-ground missile systems in specified areas which would be agreed by it. In his report, the Secretary-General stated that the addition of these new functions to UNPROFOR's mandate and a corresponding increase of the Force's strength would require the consent of the Council. By resolution 758 (1992) of 8 June, the Security Council decided to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR in accordance with the Secretary-General's recommendations.

On 10 June, the Force Commander of UNPROFOR decided to dispatch his Chief of Staff to Sarajevo as Commander-designate of UNPROFOR's new Sarajevo sector. He was accompanied by an advance party including some United Nations military observers and reconnaissance elements drawn from the UNPROFOR's Canadian infantry battalion.

Following intensive work by UNPROFOR to establish the modalities of implementation of the 5 June agreement, and a visit to Sarajevo by President François Mitterrand of France on 28 June, the Secretary-General reported to the Security Council on 29 June that considerable progress had been made toward the assumption by UNPROFOR of responsibility for the airport. Both sides – the Serb and the Bosnia Presidential forces – had begun concentrating their heavy weapons in locations to be supervised by UNPROFOR. The Secretary-General requested that the Council take advantage of the opportunity and authorize the deployment of additional elements of UNPROFOR necessary to secure and operationalize the airport.

By resolution 761 (1992) of 29 June, the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of UNPROFOR to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

Since then, despite continued fighting in the area around the airport and in the nearby suburb, there was a gradual build-up of UNPROFOR personnel in the Sarajevo sector. The first group of 30 was deployed to the airport on 28 June. French troops began to arrive on 1 July and the Canadian battalion was temporarily redeployed to Sarajevo from Croatia on 2 July. By 3 July, all United Nations observers and troops were deployed at the airport and at other locations in Sarajevo, and the airport was reopened for the humanitarian airlift.

On 13 July, the Security Council, by resolution 764 (1992), authorized the Secretary-General to further strengthen UNPROFOR in accordance with his request of 10 July, adding an air traffic element, a helicopter unit, and artillery-locating radar, signal and medical platoons. At the end of July, the Canadian battalion was replaced by three smaller battalions contributed by Egypt, France and the Ukraine.

Further developments

On 17 July 1992, the parties to the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina signed in London an agreement, in which they, *inter alia*, asked the Security Council to make arrangements for an international supervision of all their heavy weapons. The agreement had been negotiated within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia. Later that day, in a statement made by its President, the Security Council welcomed the agreement and decided in principle to respond positively to this request. The Council called upon the parties to declare immediately to UNPROFOR the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons to be placed under international supervision. The Council further requested the Secretary-General to report on the implementation and resource implications of this decision.

On 21 July, the Secretary-General submitted to the Security Council a proposed concept of operations for the supervision of heavy weapons throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which would require some 1,100 additional United Nations observers. At the same time, he pointed out that so far none of the parties had declared the locations and quantities of weapons to be supervised. Under these circumstances, the Secretary-General concluded that conditions did not exist for him to recommend at that time that the Council accept the request for supervision solicited by the London Agreement.

On 24 July, the Security Council concurred with the Secretary-General's view and emphasized the need for the parties to the London Agreement to respect and maintain a cease-fire throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for them to declare immediately the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons.

In separate developments, the Security Council, deeply disturbed by the situation prevailing in Sarajevo, which severely complicated UNPROFOR's efforts to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, by resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August and acting under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, called on

States to "take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary" to facilitate, in coordination with the United Nations, the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council also invited the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measures that may be necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies.

On the same day, by resolution 771 (1992), the Council reaffirmed that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law, and strongly condemned violations, including those involved in the practice of "ethnic cleansing". With this, the Council demanded that relevant international humanitarian organizations, in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia. It further called on States and international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information relating to violations of international humanitarian law, and requested the Secretary-General to submit such information to the Council with recommendations on an appropriate follow-up response.

Protection of humanitarian convoys

On 10 September, following consultations with a number of Governments, the Secretary-General submitted a further report to the Security Council recommending the expansion of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina. He proposed that UNPROFOR's task, under its enlarged mandate, would be to support efforts by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to deliver humanitarian relief throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina, and in particular to provide protection, at UNHCR's request, where and when UNHCR considered such protection necessary. In addition, UNPROFOR could be used to protect convoys of released civilian detainees if the ICRC so requested and if the Force Commander agreed that the request was practicable. UNPROFOR would be deployed in four or five new zones. In each zone there would be an infantry battalion group, whose headquarters would also include civilian staff to undertake political and information functions and liaison with UNHCR. UNPROFOR troops would follow normal peace-keeping rules of engagement, which authorize them to use force in self-defence, including situations in which armed persons attempt by force to prevent them from carrying out their mandate.

On 14 September, the Security Council adopted its resolution 776 (1992) approving the Secretary-General's report and authorizing the enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina for these purposes.

"No-fly zone"

In a further development, the Security Council, on 9 October, adopted its resolution 781 (1992) banning all military flights in the air space of Bosnia and Herzegovina, except for those of UNPROFOR and other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance. The Council requested UNPROFOR to monitor compliance with the ban, and that it place observers, where necessary, at air fields in the former Yugoslavia. The Council also requested that the Force employ "an appropriate mechanism for approval and inspection" to ensure that the purpose of other flights to and from Bosnia and Herzegovina was consistent with its resolutions.

The Security Council further requested the Secretary-General to report periodically on the implementation of the ban and to report immediately any evidence of violations. It undertook to examine without delay all such information and to consider urgently further measures necessary to enforce the ban. It also called on States to provide technical assistance to UNPROFOR in its monitoring efforts.

COMPOSITION OF UNPROFOR

UNPROFOR includes military police and civilian components comprising at full strength a total of some 20,000 personnel when deployment in Bosnia and Herzegovina is complete.

Currently, the military component at maximum strength consists of 12 infantry battalions (some 10,400 all ranks) in Croatia; three infantry battalions (some 1,500 all ranks) in Sarajevo; headquarters, logistics and other support elements totalling about 3,000 all ranks; and some 230 military observers. The police component comprises approximately 570 police monitors, and the civilian component is to number about 500 personnel.

In addition, the following elements are to be deployed throughout the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina: four infantry battalion groups (about 4,500 to 5,000 all ranks); a transportation battalion of some 500 all ranks; logistics, signals, engineering and other

support elements totalling some 1,200 all ranks; 80 military observers; and approximately 80 civilian personnel.

The military personnel of UNPROFOR is provided by the following 32 countries: Argentina, Australia, Bangladesh, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Egypt, Finland, France, Ghana, Ireland, Jordan, Kenya, Luxembourg, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Ukraine, United Kingdom, United States and Venezuela. The civilian component of the Force consists largely of staff members of the United Nations.

FINANCIAL ASPECTS OF UNPROFOR

The Secretary-General initially estimated that the cost to the United Nations associated with the emplacement and maintenance of UNPROFOR for an initial twelve-month period would be over $600 million. The costs of the operation were to be met by assessed contributions from the United Nations Member States. However, the expansions to the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR referred to above will necessitate a significant upward revision of this figure.

The General Assembly has appropriated an initial amount of $251.5 million for the expenses of the Force. As of 30 September 1992, contributions outstanding to the UNPROFOR Special Account amounted to approximately $64 million.

As far as the protection of humanitarian convoys is concerned, military personnel, equipment and logistic support for UNPROFOR are expected to be provided at no cost to the United Nations by the contributing countries.

LONDON CONFERENCE

In the meantime, diplomatic efforts to find a political solution to the conflict in the former Yugoslavia continued. On 24 July 1992, the Council invited the European Community in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to examine the possibility of broadening and intensifying the European Community's Conference on Yugoslavia with a view to providing a new momentum in search for negotiated settlements of the various conflicts and disputes in the former Yugoslavia. The European Community then invited the Secretary-General to co-chair with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, in his capacity as current President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community, the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, which was convened in London on 26–28 August 1992.

The Conference adopted the Statement of Principles for a negotiated settlement of the problems of the former Yugoslavia, and reached a number of other agreements. It also established, under the overall direction of the Permanent Co-Chairmen of the Conference, a Steering Committee co-chaired by the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, Mr. Vance, and Lord Owen, newly appointed European Community mediator, who will direct six Working Groups and prepare the basis for a general settlement and associated measures. They commenced work in continuous sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva, as of 18 September 1992.

RESOLUTION 777

On 19 September 1992, the Security Council, by its resolution 777 (1992), considered that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) could not continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations. The Council recommended to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly. The Council also decided to consider the matter again before the end of the main part of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly. On 22 September, the General Assembly, by its resolution 47/1, agreed with the Council's recommendation.

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS

In a separate development, on 6 October 1992, the Security Council adopted resolution 780 (1992) expressing its grave alarm at the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia. The Council requested the Secretary-General to establish an impartial Commission of Experts "to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolution 771 (1992) and the present resolution, together with such information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or efforts, of other persons or bodies pursuant to resolution 771 (1992), with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the

Geneva Conventions and other violations of humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia."

In a report dated 14 October 1992 to the Security Council, the Secretary-General announced his decision to establish a Commission of Experts to be composed of five members. On 23 October 1992, the Secretary-General informed the Council that he had appointed the following five persons as the members of the Commission: Professor Fritz Kalshoven of the Netherlands (Chairman), Professor Cherif Bassiouni of Egypt, Mr. William Fenrick of Canada, Judge Keba Mbaye of Senegal, and Professor Torkel Opsahl of Norway.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL AND STATEMENTS BY ITS PRESIDENT RELATING TO THE SITUATION IN THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA (25 September 1991 - 30 October 1992)

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Under the United Nations Charter, the Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. All United Nations Member States have agreed to accept and carry out the Council's decisions in accordance with the Charter. The Council is composed of 15 members. Five are permanent: China, France, the Russian Federation*, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America. The 10 non-permanent members are elected by the General Assembly to serve two-year terms. In 1991, the non-permanent members of the Security Council were Austria, Belgium, Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Ecuador, India, Romania, Yemen, Zaire and Zimbabwe. In 1992, the non-permanent members of the Council are Austria, Belgium, Cape Verde, Ecuador, Hungary, India, Japan, Morocco, Venezuela and Zimbabwe.

Each member of the Security Council has one vote. Decisions on substantive matters require nine affirmative votes including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. The permanent members may abstain or not participate at all in the voting, and still satisfy the stipulation of their concurrence in the affirmative vote. A negative vote by any permanent member means the rejection of the draft resolution or proposal.

Between 25 September 1991 and 30 October 1992, the Security Council adopted 25 resolutions and a number of statements by the President of the Council directly relating to the situation in the former Yugoslavia. A short summary and the full text of those resolutions and statements is reproduced on the following pages.

* The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was an original member of the United Nations from 24 October 1945. In a letter dated 24 December 1991, the President of the Russian Federation informed the Secretary-General that the membership of the former Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the Security Council and all other United Nations organs was being continued by the Russian Federation with the support of the 11 member countries of the Commonwealth of Independent States.

RESOLUTION 713 (1991)
25 September 1991

The Council fully supports the collective efforts for peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia, and decides that all States immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia.

RESOLUTION 721 (1991)
27 November 1991

The Council approves the efforts towards the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia, and urges the Yugoslav parties to comply fully with the agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991.

RESOLUTION 724 (1991)
15 December 1991

The Council endorses the Secretary-General's offer to send to Yugoslavia a small group of personnel to prepare for possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation, and decides to establish a Committee to ensure that the general and complete embargo imposed by resolution 713 is effectively applied.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
7 January 1992

The Council condemns an attack by a Yugoslav aircraft on unarmed helicopters of the European Community Monitoring Mission, killing five members of the Mission.

RESOLUTION 727 (1992)
8 January 1992

The Council welcomes the signing of an Implementing Accord at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992, and endorses the Secretary-General's intention to send to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers to promote maintenance of the cease-fire.

RESOLUTION 740 (1992)
7 February 1992

The Council reaffirms its approval of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, approves the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison mission, welcomes the continuing efforts to remove the remaining obstacle in the deployment of a peace-keeping operation, and calls upon all States to cooperate with the Committee established by resolution 724.

RESOLUTION 743 (1992)
21 February 1992

The Council decides to establish a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR), requests the Secretary-General to immediately deploy those elements of the Force which can assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of UNPROFOR, and decides that the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 713 shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of UNPROFOR.

RESOLUTION 749 (1992)
7 April 1992

The Council decides to authorize the earliest possible full deployment of UNPROFOR, and appeals to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a cease-fire and negotiated political solution.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
10 April 1992

The Council reiterates its appeal in resolution 749 to all parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to stop the fighting immediately, and invites the Secretary-General to urgently dispatch his Personal Envoy to the area.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
24 April 1992

The Council demands that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately, and condemns all breaches of the cease-fire from whatever quarter.

RESOLUTION 752 (1992)
15 May 1992

The Council demands that all parties concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately, that all forms of interference from outside, as well as any attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population, cease immediately and that those units of the Yugoslav People's Army and elements of the Croatian Army either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international inventory.

RESOLUTION 753 (1992)
18 May 1992

The Council recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Croatia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
18 May 1992

The Council extends congratulations to the Republic of Croatia on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that the Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 754 (1992)
18 May 1992

The Council recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
18 May 1992

The Council extends congratulations to the Republic of Slovenia on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that the Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 755 (1992)
20 May 1992

The Council recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
20 May 1992

The Council extends congratulations to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that the Republic be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

RESOLUTION 757 (1992)
30 May 1992

The Council condemns the failure of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to take effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752, and decides to impose comprehensive mandatory sanctions against that country.

RESOLUTION 758 (1992)
8 June 1992

The Council notes the agreement of all parties to the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes under the exclusive authority of the United Nations, decides to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, strongly condemns all those parties and others concerned that are responsible for violations of the cease-fire, and demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 760 (1992)
18 June 1992

The Council, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, decides that certain prohibitions contained in resolution 757 shall not apply, with the approval of the Committee established by resolution 724 under the simplified and accelerated "no objection" procedure, to commodities and products for essential humanitarian need.

RESOLUTION 761 (1992)
29 June 1992

The Council authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of UNPROFOR to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and calls upon all States to contribute to the international humanitarian efforts in Sarajevo and its environs.

RESOLUTION 762 (1992)
30 June 1992

The Council recommends the establishment of the Joint Commission under the chairmanship of UNPROFOR, and authorizes the strengthening of the Force to perform additional functions in certain areas ("pink zones") in Croatia.

RESOLUTION 764 (1992)
13 July 1992

The Council authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately further additional elements of UNPROFOR to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, and reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
17 July 1992

The Council welcomes the agreement between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed that day at London, and decides in principle to respond positively to the request that UNPROFOR supervise all heavy weapons in accordance with this agreement.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
24 July 1992

The Council concurs with the Secretary-General's view that conditions do not yet exist for the United Nations to supervise the heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina as envisaged in the London agreement, and invites the Secretary-General to contact all Member States to ask them to make urgently available information about the personnel, equipment and logistic support which they will be able to contribute to the supervision of heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
4 August 1992

The Council condemns violations of international humanitarian law in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina; demands that relevant international organizations, and in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to camps, prisons and detention centres, and calls upon States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to make immediately available any information they might possess regarding these camps and access to them.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
4 August 1992

The Members of the Council condemn the attack on UNPROFOR positions in Sarajevo resulting in loss of life and injuries among the Ukrainian servicemen, express their condolences to the family of the officer killed and to the Government of Ukraine, and express their condolences to the families of the two French officers of UNPROFOR killed in Croatia and to the Government of France.

RESOLUTION 769 (1992)
7 August 1992

The Council authorizes the enlargement of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength to enable it to perform immigration and customs functions on the international borders in Croatia, and resolutely condemns the abuses committed against the civilian population, particularly on ethnic grounds.

RESOLUTION 770 (1992)
13 August 1992

The Council calls upon States to "take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary" to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 771 (1992)
13 August 1992

The Council strongly condemns any violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in the practice of "ethnic cleansing", demands that relevant international humanitarian organizations, and in particular the ICRC, be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and calls upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations, to collate substantial information in their possesion or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law committed in the former Yugoslavia and to make this information available to the Council. The Council decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, shall comply with the provisions of the present resolution.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
2 September 1992

The Council expresses its full support for the Statement of Principles adopted, and other agreements reached, at the London Conference, held on 26 and 27 August 1992.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
9 September 1992

The Council invites the Secretary-General to inform it on the findings of the inquiry into the circumstances of the attack which cost the lives of two French soldiers of UNPROFOR near Sarajevo, as well as other similar incidents.

RESOLUTION 776 (1992)
14 September 1992

The Council authorizes the enlargement of UNPROFOR'S mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina to provide protection to UNHCR-organized humanitarian convoys, as well as to convoys of released detainees if requested by the ICRC.

RESOLUTION 777 (1992)
19 September 1992

The Council considers that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations, and recommends to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United

Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly.

RESOLUTION 779 (1992)
6 October 1992

The Council authorizes UNPROFOR to assume responsibility for monitoring the arrangements agreed for the complete withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia, the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro.

RESOLUTION 780 (1992)
6 October 1992

The Council requests the Secretary-General to establish an impartial Commission of Experts with a view to providing him with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia.

RESOLUTION 781 (1992)
9 October 1992

The Council decides to establish a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and undertakes to examine without delay all the information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce it.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
30 October 1992

The Council strongly condemns attacks on civilians in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, and reaffirms that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches. The Council expresses its wish that such violations be brought to the attention of the Commission of Experts mentioned in resolution 780.

RESOLUTION 713 (1991)
25 September 1991

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Conscious of the fact that Yugoslavia has welcomed the convening of a Security Council meeting through a letter conveyed by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council (S/23069),

Having heard the statement by the Foreign Minister of Yugoslavia,

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia which is causing a heavy loss of human life and material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region, in particular in the border areas of neighbouring countries,

Concerned that the continuation of this situation constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, to restore peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia, through, *inter alia*, the implementation of a cease-fire including the sending of observers, the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, and the suspension of the delivery of all weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia,

Recalling the relevant principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and, in this context, noting the Declaration of 3 September 1991 of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that no territorial gains or changes within Yugoslavia brought about by violence are acceptable,

Noting also the agreement for a cease-fire concluded on 17 September 1991 in Igalo, and also that signed on 22 September 1991,

Alarmed by the violations of the cease-fire and the continuation of the fighting,

Taking note of the letter dated 19 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council from the Permanent Representative of Austria (S/23052),

Taking note also of the letters dated 19 September 1991 and 20 September 1991 to the President of the Security Council from respectively the Permanent Representative of Canada (S/23053) and the Permanent Representative of Hungary (S/23057),

Taking note also of the letters dated 5 July 1991 (S/22775), 12 July 1991 (S/22785), 22 July 1991 (S/22834), 6 August 1991 (S/22898), 7 August 1991 (S/22902), 7 August 1991 (S/22903), 21 August 1991 (S/22975), 29 August 1991 (S/22991), 4 September 1991 (S/23010), 19 September 1991 (S/23047), 20 September 1991 (S/23059) and 20 September 1991 (S/23060), from respectively the Permanent Representative of the Netherlands, the Permanent Representative of Czechoslovakia, the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Austria, and the Permanent Representative of Australia,

1. Expresses its full support for the collective efforts for peace and dialogue in Yugoslavia undertaken under the auspices of the member States of the European Community with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe consistent with the principles of that Conference;

2. Supports fully all arrangements and measures resulting from such collective efforts as those described above, in particular of assistance and support to the cease-fire observers, to consolidate an effective end to hostilities in Yugoslavia and the smooth functioning of the process instituted within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

3. Invites to this end the Secretary-General to offer his assistance without delay, in consultation with the Government of Yugoslavia and all those promoting the efforts referred to above, and to report as soon as possible to the Security Council;

4. Strongly urges all parties to abide strictly by the cease-fire agreements of 17 September 1991 and 22 September 1991;

5. Appeals urgently to and encourages all parties to settle their disputes peacefully and through negotiation

at the Conference on Yugoslavia, including through the mechanisms set forth within it;

6. Decides, under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all States shall, for the purposes of establishing peace and stability in Yugoslavia, immediately implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia until the Security Council decides otherwise following consultation between the Secretary-General and the Government of Yugoslavia;

7. Calls on all States to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia, which would permit all Yugoslavs to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. Decides to remain seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 721 (1991)
27 November 1991

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991;

Considering the request by the Government of Yugoslavia for the establishment of a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia, as conveyed in the letter of 26 November 1991 addressed by the Permanent Representative of Yugoslavia to the President of the Security Council (S/23240),

Deeply concerned by the fighting in Yugoslavia and by the serious violations of earlier cease-fire agreements, which have caused heavy loss of human life and widespread material damage, and by the consequences for the countries of the region,

Noting that the continuation and aggravation of this situation constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Considering also the letter addressed on 24 November 1991 by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council on the mission of his Personal Envoy to Yugoslavia and the annexed agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991 (S/23239),

Considering further the fact, as conveyed in the letter addressed on 24 November 1991 by the Secretary-General to the President of the Security Council (S/23239), that each one of the Yugoslav participants in the meeting with the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General stated that they wanted to see the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation as soon as possible,

1. Approves the efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy and ***expresses the hope*** that they will pursue their contacts with the Yugoslav parties, as rapidly as possible, so that the Secretary-General can present early recommendations to the Security Council including for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

2. Endorses the statement made by the Personal Envoy of the Secretary-General to the parties that the deployment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation cannot be envisaged without, *inter alia*, full compliance by all parties with the agreement signed in Geneva on 23 November 1991 and annexed to the letter of the Secretary-General (S/23239);

3. Strongly urges the Yugoslav parties to comply fully with that agreement;

4. Undertakes to examine and take appropriate action without delay upon the recommendations of the Secretary-General mentioned above, including in particular any recommendation for the possible establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 724 (1991)
15 December 1991

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Determined to ensure that the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia imposed by resolution 713 (1991) is effectively applied,

Commending the initiatives taken by the Secretary-General in the humanitarian field,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280) and ***expresses*** its appreciation to the Secretary-General for it;

2. Endorses in particular the views expressed in paragraph 21 of the Secretary-General's report that the conditions for establishing a peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia still do not exist and in paragraph 24 that full compliance with the Geneva Agreement of 23 November 1991 would permit accelerated consideration of the question of establishing a United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia;

3. Concurs in particular with the Secretary-General's observation that the international community is prepared to assist the Yugoslav peoples, if the conditions described in his report are met and, in that context, ***endorses*** his offer to send to Yugoslavia a small group of personnel, including military personnel, as part of the continuing mission of his Personal Envoy, to carry forward preparations for possible deployment of a peace-keeping operation;

4. Underlines the view that the purpose of the deployment of any United Nations peace-keeping operation in Yugoslavia would be to enable all parties to settle their disputes peacefully, including through the processes of the Conference on Yugoslavia;

5. Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations:

(a) Requests all States to report to the Secretary-General within 20 days on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) to implement a general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia;

(b) Decides to establish, in accordance with rule 28 of its Provisional Rules of Procedure, a Committee of the Security Council consisting of all the members of the Council, to undertake the following tasks and to report on its work to the Council with its observations and recommendations:

(i) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to subparagraph (a) above;

(ii) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991);

(iii) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the embargo, and in that context to make recommendations to the Council on ways of increasing the effectiveness of the embargo;

(iv) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the general and complete embargo on all deliveries of weapons and military equipment to Yugoslavia and provide information on a regular basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(c) Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks concerning the effective implementation of the provisions of paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991);

(d) Requests the Secretary-General to provide all necessary assistance to the Committee and to make the necessary arrangements in the Secretariat for this purpose;

6. Undertakes to consider ways by which compliance with the commitments entered into by the parties may be achieved;

7. Strongly urges all States and parties to refrain from any action which might contribute to increasing tension, to inhibiting the establishment of an effective cease-fire and to impeding or delaying a peaceful and negotiated outcome to the conflict in Yugoslavia, which would permit all the peoples of Yugoslavia to decide upon and to construct their future in peace;

8. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Yugoslavia, in liaison with the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF and other appropriate humanitarian organizations, to take urgent practical steps to tackle the critical needs of the people of Yugoslavia, including displaced persons and the most vulnerable groups affected by the conflict, to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

9. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
7 January 1992

Following consultations of the Security Council, the President made the following statement on behalf of the members of the Council, at its 3027th meeting on 7 January 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Oral report of the Secretary-General pursuant to his report of 5 January 1992 (S/23363)".

The Members of the Security Council discussed on 7 January the tragic incident that occurred in Yugoslavia earlier in the day, in which helicopters of the European Community Monitoring Mission in Yugoslavia were shot down by a Yugoslav aircraft, killing four Italian members and one French member of the Monitoring Mission.

The Members of the Council condemned this callous attack on unarmed civilian personnel. They extended their most sincere condolences to the families of those who had lost their lives. They noted that the Yugoslav authorities had accepted responsibility for this flagrant breach of the cease-fire, had said that they would take the necessary disciplinary action against those responsible, and had reiterated their commitment to observe the cease-fire fully. The Members of the Council called on the Yugoslav authorities to take all steps necessary to ensure that this act does not go unpunished and that such incidents do not occur again.

The Members of the Council reiterated their urgent call on all parties to the conflict in Yugoslavia to respect their cease-fire commitments. They underlined the continuing importance of the role played by the EC Monitoring Mission, as emphasized in the Secretary-General's report of 5 January (S/23363). They expressed their deep appreciation for the work done by members of the Mission and they called on the Yugoslav parties to ensure that members of the Mission and UN personnel be allowed to fulfil their role with the full cooperation of all sides.

RESOLUTION 727 (1992)
8 January 1992

Adopted, as orally amended, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, and 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 5 January 1992 (S/23363 and Add.1) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and ***noting*** the continuing role that the European Community will play in achieving a peaceful solution in Yugoslavia,

Deploring the tragic incident on 7 January 1992 which caused the death of five members of the European Community Monitoring Mission,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 5 January 1992 (S/23363 and Add.1) and ***expresses*** its appreciation to the Secretary-General for it;

2. Welcomes the signing, under the auspices of the Secretary-General's Personal Envoy, of an Implementing Accord at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992 concerning modalities for implementing the unconditional cease-fire agreed to by the parties at Geneva on 23 November 1991;

3. Endorses the Secretary-General's intention as a follow-up to his Personal Envoy's latest mission to send immediately to Yugoslavia a group of up to 50 military liaison officers to promote maintenance of the cease-fire; in this connection, ***takes note in particular*** of the views expressed in paragraphs 24, 25, 28, 29 and 30 of the Secretary-General's report and the criteria reflected in paragraphs 3 and 4 of resolution 724 (1991);

4. Urges all parties to honour the commitments made at Geneva and Sarajevo with a view to effecting a complete cessation of hostilities;

5. Requests all the parties to take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel sent by the United Nations and of the members of the European Community Monitoring Mission;

6. Reaffirms the embargo applied in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991) and in paragraph 5 of resolution 724 (1991), and ***decides*** that the embargo applies in accordance with paragraph 33 of the Secretary-General's report (S/23363);

7. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue his humanitarian efforts in Yugoslavia;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 740 (1992)
7 February 1992

Adopted, as orally revised, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991 and 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992,

Noting the further report of the Secretary-General of 5 February 1992 (S/23513) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991) and ***welcoming*** his report that the cease-fire has been generally observed thus removing one of the obstacles to the deployment of a peace-keeping operation,

Taking note that the letter of President Franjo Tudjman of 6 February 1992, in which he accepts fully and unconditionally the Secretary-General's concept and plan which defines the conditions and areas where the United Nations force would be deployed, removes a further obstacle in that respect,

Further noting that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan will facilitate the task of the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a political settlement,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Expressing concern at the indications that the arms embargo established by the Security Council in resolution 713 (1991) is not being fully observed, as noted in paragraph 21 of the report of the Secretary-General (S/23513),

1. *Reaffirms* its approval set out in resolution 724 (1991) of the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280);

2. *Welcomes* the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy to remove the remaining obstacle in the way of the deployment of a peace-keeping operation;

3. *Approves* the Secretary-General's proposal to increase the authorized strength of the military liaison mission to a total of 75 officers;

4. *Requests* the Secretary-General to expedite his preparations for a United Nations peace-keeping operation so as to be prepared to deploy immediately after the Security Council decides to do so;

5. *Expresses its concern* that the United Nations peace-keeping plan contained in the report of the Secretary-General of 11 December 1991 (S/23280) has not yet been fully and unconditionally accepted by all in Yugoslavia on whose cooperation its success depends;

6. *Calls upon* all States to continue to take all appropriate steps to ensure that the Yugoslav parties implement their unqualified acceptance of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, fulfil their commitments in good faith and cooperate fully with the Secretary-General;

7. *Calls upon* the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and ***reaffirms*** that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

8. *Calls upon* all States to cooperate fully with the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991), including reporting any information brought to their attention concerning violations of the embargo;

9. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 743 (1992)
21 February 1992

Adopted, as orally revised, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992 and 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1992 (S/23592) submitted pursuant to resolution 721 (1991) and the request of the Government of Yugoslavia (S/23240) of 26 Novem-

ber 1991 for a peace-keeping operation referred to in that resolution,

Noting in particular that the Secretary-General considers that the conditions permitting the early deployment of a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) are met and ***welcoming*** his recommendation that this Force should be established with immediate effect,

Expressing its gratitude to the Secretary-General and his Personal Envoy for their contribution to the achievement of conditions facilitating the deployment of a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and their continuing commitment to this effort,

Concerned that the situation in Yugoslavia continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security as determined in resolution 713 (1991),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Article 25 and Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Commending again the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, through the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, to ensure a peaceful political settlement,

Convinced that the implementation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan (S/23280, annex III) will assist the Conference on Yugoslavia in reaching a peaceful political settlement,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 15 February 1992 (S/23592);

2. Decides to establish, under its authority, a United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) in accordance with the above-mentioned report and the United Nations peace-keeping plan and ***requests*** the Secretary-General to take the measures necessary to ensure its earliest possible deployment;

3. Decides that, in order to implement the recommendations in paragraph 30 of the report of the Secretary-General, the Force is established in accordance with paragraph 4 below, for an initial period of 12 months unless the Council subsequently decides otherwise;

4. Requests the Secretary-General immediately to deploy those elements of the Force which can assist in developing an implementation plan for the earliest possible full deployment of the Force for approval by the Council and a budget which together will maximize the contribution of the Yugoslav parties to offsetting its costs and in all other ways secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible;

5. Recalls that, in accordance with paragraph 1 of the United Nations peace-keeping plan, the Force should be an interim arrangement to create the conditions of peace and security required for the negotiation of an overall settlement of the Yugoslav crisis;

6. Invites accordingly the Secretary-General to report as appropriate and not less than every six months on progress towards a peaceful political settlement and the situation on the ground, and to submit a first report on the establishment of the Force within two months of the adoption of this resolution;

7. Undertakes, in this connection, to examine without delay any recommendations that the Secretary-General may make in his reports concerning the Force, including the duration of its mission, and to adopt appropriate decisions;

8. Urges all parties and others concerned to comply strictly with the cease-fire arrangements signed at Geneva on 23 November 1991 and at Sarajevo on 2 January 1992, and to cooperate fully and unconditionally in the implementation of the peace-keeping plan;

9. Demands that all parties and others concerned take all the necessary measures to ensure the safety of the personnel sent by the United Nations and of the members of the European Community Monitoring Mission;

10. Calls again upon the Yugoslav parties to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia in its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and ***reaffirms*** that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

11. Decides within the same framework that the embargo imposed by paragraph 6 of Security Council resolution 713 (1991) shall not apply to weapons and military equipment destined for the sole use of UNPROFOR;

12. Requests all States to provide appropriate support to UNPROFOR, in particular to permit and facilitate the transit of its personnel and equipment;

13. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 749 (1992)
7 April 1992

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992 and 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1992 (S/23777) submitted pursuant to resolution 743 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made towards the establishment of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and the continuing contacts by the Secretary-General with all parties and others concerned to stabilize the cease-fire,

Expressing its concern about reports on the daily violations of the cease-fire and the continuing tension in a number of regions even after the arrival of UNPROFOR's advance elements,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 2 April 1992 (S/23777);

2. Decides to authorize the earliest possible full deployment of UNPROFOR;

3. Urges all parties and others concerned to make further efforts to maximize their contributions towards offsetting the costs of UNPROFOR, in order to help secure the most efficient and cost-effective operation possible;

4. Further urges all parties and others concerned to take all action necessary to ensure complete freedom of aerial movement for UNPROFOR;

5. Calls upon all parties and others concerned not to resort to violence, particularly in any area where UNPROFOR is to be based or deployed;

6. Appeals to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina to cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about a cease-fire and a negotiated political solution.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
10 April 1992

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3068th meeting, on 10 April 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 743 (1992) (S/23777)":

The Security Council, alarmed by reports on rapid deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, reiterates the appeal in Security Council resolution 749 (1992) to all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina to stop the fighting immediately. It invites the Secretary-General to dispatch urgently to the area his Personal Envoy to act in close cooperation with representatives of the European Community whose current efforts are aimed at stopping the fighting and at bringing about a peaceful solution to the crisis, and to report to the Council.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
24 April 1992

Following consultations among members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3070th meeting, on 24 April 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 23 April 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Austria to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23833)

"Letter dated 24 April 1992 from the Permanent Representative of France to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/23838)".

In advance of its consideration of the report of the Secretary-General pursuant to Security Council resolution 749 (1992) (S/23836) the Security Council has

had an exchange of views in the course of which various proposals were made with regard to the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The Security Council notes with deep concern the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which in addition to causing an increasing number of deaths of many innocent victims further risks compromising peace and security in the region.

It welcomes the recent efforts of the European Community and the Secretary-General aimed at prevailing upon the parties to respect fully the cease-fire signed on 12 April 1992 under the auspices of the European Community. It notes with satisfaction the decision of the Secretary-General to accelerate the deployment in Bosnia-Herzegovina of the 100 military observers from UNPROFOR, 41 to be deployed in the Mostar region immediately. The presence of these military observers, like that of the monitors of the European Community, should help the parties to implement their commitment, undertaken on 23 April 1992, to respect the cease-fire. The Council welcomes the support given by the CSCE to the efforts of the European Community and the United Nations.

The Council demands that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia-Herzegovina cease immediately. In this respect, it specifically calls upon Bosnia-Herzegovina's neighbours to exercise all their influence to end such interference. The Council condemns publicly and unreservedly the use of force, and calls upon all regular or irregular military forces to act in accordance with these principles. It emphasizes the value of close and continuous coordination between the Secretary-General and the European Community in order to obtain the necessary commitments from all parties and others concerned.

The Council urges all the parties to respect immediately and fully the cease-fire, and condemns all breaches of the cease-fire from whatever quarter.

The Council supports the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the Conference on Yugoslavia. It urges the three communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to participate actively and constructively in these talks and to conclude and implement the constitutional arrangements being developed at the tripartite talks.

The Council calls upon all parties and others concerned to facilitate humanitarian assistance and cooperate so that deliveries of humanitarian assistance reach their destination.

The Council has decided to remain actively seized of the matter, and to continue its consideration of the further contribution that the Security Council can make to the restoration of peace and security in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

RESOLUTION 752 (1992)
15 May 1992

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.

Sponsors: Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992,

Expressing its appreciation for the reports of the Secretary-General of 24 April 1992 (S/23836) and 12 May 1992 (S/23900) pursuant to resolution 749 (1992),

Deeply concerned about the serious situation in certain parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, and in particular about the rapid and violent deterioration of the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the continuing role that the European Community is playing in achieving a peaceful solution in Bosnia-Herzegovina, as well as in other republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Having considered the announcement in Belgrade on 4 May 1992 described in paragraph 24 of the report of the Secretary-General of 12 May 1992 concerning the withdrawal of Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) personnel from republics other than Serbia and Montenegro and the renunciation of authority over those who remain,

Noting the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and the various appeals made in this connection, in particular by the President of Bosnia-Herzegovina,

Deploring the tragic incident on 4 May 1992 which caused the death of a member of the European Community Monitor Mission,

Deeply concerned about the safety of United Nations personnel in Bosnia-Herzegovina,

1. Demands that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia-Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately, respect immediately and fully the cease-fire signed on 12 April 1992, and cooperate with the efforts of the European Community to bring about urgently a negotiated political solution respecting the principle that any change of borders by force is not acceptable;

2. Welcomes the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the Conference on Yugoslavia, ***urges*** that the discussions be resumed without delay, and ***urges*** the three communities in Bosnia-Herzegovina to participate actively and constructively in these discussions on a continuous basis as recommended by the Secretary-General and to conclude and implement, the constitutional arrangements being developed at the tripartite talks;

3. Demands that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia-Herzegovina, including by units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) as well as elements of the Croatian Army, cease immediately, and that Bosnia-Herzegovina's neighbours take swift action to end such interference and respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia-Herzegovina;

4. Demands that those units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) and elements of the Croatian Army now in Bosnia-Herzegovina must either be withdrawn, or be subject to the authority of the Government of Bosnia-Herzegovina, or be disbanded and disarmed with their weapons placed under effective international monitoring, and ***requests*** the Secretary-General to consider without delay what international assistance could be provided in this connection;

5. Demands also that all irregular forces in Bosnia-Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed;

6. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to ensure that forcible expulsions of persons from the areas where they live and any attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population, anywhere in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, cease immediately;

7. Emphasizes the urgent need for humanitarian assistance, material and financial, taking into account the large number of refugees and displaced persons and ***fully supports*** the current efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to all the victims of the conflict and to assist in the voluntary return of displaced persons to their homes;

8. Calls on all parties and others concerned to ensure that conditions are established for the effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, including safe and secure access to airports in Bosnia-Herzegovina;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under active review the feasibility of protecting international humanitarian relief programmes, including the option mentioned in paragraph 29 of his report of 12 May 1992, and of ensuring safe and secure access to Sarajevo airport, and to report to the Security Council by 26 May 1992;

10. Further requests the Secretary-General, having regard to the evolution of the situation and to the results of the efforts undertaken by the European Community, to continue to keep under review the possibility of deploying a peace-keeping mission in Bosnia-Herzegovina under the auspices of the United Nations;

11. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and the European Community Monitor Mission, and respect fully their freedom of movement and the safety of their personnel;

12. Notes the progress made thus far in the deployment of UNPROFOR, ***welcomes*** the fact that UNPROFOR has assumed the full responsibility called for by its mandate in Eastern Slavonia, and ***requests*** the Secretary-General to ensure that UNPROFOR will assume its full responsibilities in all the United Nations Protected Areas (UNPAs) as soon as possible and to encourage all parties and others concerned to resolve any problems remaining in this connection;

13. Urges all parties and others concerned to cooperate in every way with UNPROFOR in accordance with the United Nations plan and to comply strictly with the plan in all its aspects, in particular the disarming of all irregular forces, whatever their origin, in the UNPAs;

14. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

RESOLUTION 753 (1992)
18 May 1992

Adopted, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, without a vote.

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Croatia for admission to the United Nations (S/23884),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Croatia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
18 May 1992

At the 3076th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

It is a privilege for me, on behalf of the members of the Security Council, to congratulate the Republic of Croatia on the decision which the Council has just taken, namely to recommend to the General Assembly the admission of the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations.

Croatia's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter is noted with great satisfaction by the members of the Council.

The members of the Council are confident that Croatia will contribute fully and effectively in all areas of the Organization's activities.

RESOLUTION 754 (1992)
18 May 1992

Adopted, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, without a vote.

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Slovenia for admission to the United Nations (S/23885),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
18 May 1992

At the 3077th meeting of the Security Council, held on 18 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Slovenia on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that Slovenia be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

We note with great satisfaction Slovenia's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

All the members of the Council are confident that Slovenia will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization.

RESOLUTION 755 (1992)
20 May 1992

Adopted, in accordance with the understanding reached in prior consultations among members of the Council and upon a proposal by the President, without a vote.

The Security Council,

Having examined the application of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina for admission to the United Nations (S/23971),

Recommends to the General Assembly that the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
20 May 1992

At the 3079th meeting of the Security Council, held on 20 May 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item "Admission of new Members", the President of the Security Council made the following statement on behalf of the members:

I am pleased, on behalf of the members of the Council, to extend our congratulations to the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina on the occasion of the Council's recommendation to the General Assembly that Bosnia and Herzegovina be admitted to membership in the United Nations.

We note with great satisfaction Bosnia and Herzegovina's solemn commitment to uphold the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, which include the principles relating to the peaceful settlement of disputes and the non-use of force, and to fulfil all the obligations contained in the Charter.

All the members of the Council are confident that Bosnia and Herzegovina will make a significant contribution to the work of the Organization.

[On 22 May 1992, the United Nations General Assembly, by its resolutions 46/236, 46/237 and 46/238 adopted by acclamation, decided to admit the Republic of Slovenia, the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the Republic of Croatia to membership in the United Nations.]

RESOLUTION 757 (1992)
30 May 1992

Adopted by a vote of 13 in favour, 0 against and 2 abstentions (China and Zimbabwe).
Sponsors: Belgium, France, Hungary, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992 and 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992,

Noting that in the very complex context of events in the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia all parties bear some responsibility for the situation,

Reaffirming its support for the Conference on Yugoslavia, including the efforts undertaken by the European Community in the framework of the discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina, and ***recalling*** that no territorial gains or changes brought about by violence are acceptable and that the borders of Bosnia and Herzegovina are inviolable,

Deploring the fact that the demands in resolution 752 (1992) have not been complied with, including its demands:

- that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately,
- that all forms of interference from outside Bosnia and Herzegovina cease immediately,
- that Bosnia and Herzegovina's neighbours take swift action to end all interference and respect the territorial integrity of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- that action be taken as regards units of the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the disbanding and disarming with weapons placed under effective international monitoring of any units that are neither withdrawn nor placed under the authority of the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina,
- that all irregular forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina be disbanded and disarmed,

Deploring further that its call for the immediate cessation of forcible expulsions and attempts to change the ethnic composition of the population has not been heeded, and ***reaffirming*** in this context the need for the effective protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including those of ethnic minorities,

Dismayed that conditions have not yet been established for the effective and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, including safe and secure access to and from Sarajevo and other airports in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply concerned that those United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) personnel remaining in Sarajevo have been subjected to deliberate mortar and small-arms fire, and that the United Nations military observers deployed in the Mostar region have had to be withdrawn,

Deeply concerned also at developments in Croatia, including persistent cease-fire violations and the continued expulsion of non-Serb civilians, and at the obstruction of and lack of cooperation with UNPROFOR in other parts of Croatia,

Deploring the tragic incident on 18 May 1992 which caused the death of a member of the ICRC team in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting that the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal

Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted,

Expressing its appreciation for the report of the Secretary-General of 26 May 1992 (S/24000) pursuant to resolution 752 (1992),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Recalling also the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations, and the continuing role that the European Community is playing in working for a peaceful solution in Bosnia and Herzegovina, as well as in other republics of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia,

Recalling its decision in resolution 752 (1992) to consider further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council, and ***affirming*** its determination to take measures against any party or parties which fail to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992) and its other relevant resolutions,

Determined in this context to adopt certain measures with the sole objective of achieving a peaceful solution and encouraging the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States,

Recalling the right of States, under Article 50 of the Charter, to consult the Security Council where they find themselves confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of preventive or enforcement measures,

Determining that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and in other parts of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia constitutes a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Condemns* the failure of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), to take effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

2. *Demands* that any elements of the Croatian Army still present in Bosnia and Herzegovina act in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 752 (1992) without further delay;

3. *Decides* that all States shall adopt the measures set out below, which shall apply until the Security Council decides that the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), including the Yugoslav People's Army (JNA), have taken effective measures to fulfil the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

4. *Decides* that all States shall prevent:

(a) The import into their territories of all commodities and products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution;

(b) Any activities by their nationals or in their territories which would promote or are calculated to promote the export or trans-shipment of any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro); and any dealings by their nationals or their flag vessels or aircraft or in their territories in any commodities or products originating in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and exported therefrom after the date of the present resolution, including in particular any transfer of funds to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) for the purposes of such activities or dealings;

(c) The sale or supply by their nationals or from their territories or using their flag vessels or aircraft of any commodities or products, whether or not originating in their territories, but not including supplies intended strictly for medical purposes and foodstuffs notified to the Committee established pursuant to resolution 724 (1991), to any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any person or body for the purposes of any business carried on in or operated from the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and any activities by their nationals or in their territories which promote or are calculated to promote such sale or supply of such commodities or products;

5. *Decides* that all States shall not make available to the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or to any commercial, industrial or public utility undertaking in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), any funds or any other financial or economic resources and shall prevent their nationals and any persons within their territories from removing from their territories or otherwise making available to those authorities or to any such undertaking any such funds or resources and from remitting any other funds to persons or bodies within

the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), except payments exclusively for strictly medical or humanitarian purposes and foodstuffs;

6. *Decides* that the prohibitions in paragraphs 4 and 5 above shall not apply to the trans-shipment through the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities and products originating outside the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) and temporarily present in the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) only for the purpose of such trans-shipment, in accordance with guidelines approved by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);

7. *Decides* that all States shall:
(a) Deny permission to any aircraft to take off from, land in or overfly their territory if it is destined to land in or has taken off from the territory of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), unless the particular flight has been approved, for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Council, by the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991);
(b) Prohibit, by their nationals or from their territory, the provision of engineering and maintenance servicing of aircraft registered in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or operated by or on behalf of entities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) or components for such aircraft, the certification of airworthiness for such aircraft, and the payment of new claims against existing insurance contracts and the provision of new direct insurance for such aircraft;

8. *Decides* that all States shall:
(a) Reduce the level of the staff at diplomatic missions and consular posts of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);
(b) Take the necessary steps to prevent the participation in sporting events on their territory of persons or groups representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);
(c) Suspend scientific and technical cooperation and cultural exchanges and visits involving persons or groups officially sponsored by or representing the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro);

9. *Decides* that all States, and the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), shall take the necessary measures to ensure that no claim shall lie at the instance of the authorities in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of any person or body in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), or of any person claiming through or for the benefit of any such person or body, in connection with any contract or other transaction where its performance was affected by reason of the measures imposed by this resolution and related resolutions;

10. *Decides* that the measures imposed by this resolution shall not apply to activities related to UNPROFOR, to the Conference on Yugoslavia or to the European Community Monitor Mission, and that States, parties and others concerned shall cooperate fully with UNPROFOR, the Conference on Yugoslavia and the European Community Monitor Mission and respect fully their freedom of movement and the safety of their personnel;

11. *Calls upon* all States, including States not members of the United Nations, and all international organizations, to act strictly in accordance with the provisions of the present resolution, notwithstanding the existence of any rights or obligations conferred or imposed by any international agreement or any contract entered into or any licence or permit granted prior to the date of the present resolution;

12. *Requests* all States to report to the Secretary-General by 22 June 1992 on the measures they have instituted for meeting the obligations set out in paragraphs 4 to 9 above;

13. *Decides* that the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) shall undertake the following tasks additional to those in respect of the arms embargo established by resolutions 713 (1991) and 727 (1992):
(a) To examine the reports submitted pursuant to paragraph 12 above;
(b) To seek from all States further information regarding the action taken by them concerning the effective implementation of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above;
(c) To consider any information brought to its attention by States concerning violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above and, in that context, to make recommendations to the Council on ways to increase their effectiveness;
(d) To recommend appropriate measures in response to violations of the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above and provide information on a regular

basis to the Secretary-General for general distribution to Member States;

(e) To consider and approve the guidelines referred to in paragraph 6 above;

(f) To consider and decide upon expeditiously any applications for the approval of flights for humanitarian or other purposes consistent with the relevant resolutions of the Council in accordance with paragraph 7 above;

14. Calls upon all States to cooperate fully with the Committee in the fulfilment of its tasks, including supplying such information as may be sought by the Committee in pursuance of the present resolution;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council, not later than 15 June 1992 and earlier if he considers it appropriate, on the implementation of resolution 752 (1992) by all parties and others concerned;

16. Decides to keep under continuous review the measures imposed by paragraphs 4 to 9 above with a view to considering whether such measures might be suspended or terminated following compliance with the requirements of resolution 752 (1992);

17. Demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed in Geneva on 22 May 1992;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 17 above, and ***invites*** him to keep under continuous review any further measures that may become necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

19. Urges all States to respond to the Revised Joint Appeal for humanitarian assistance of early May 1992 issued by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNICEF and the World Health Organization;

20. Reiterates the call in paragraph 2 of resolution 752 (1992) that all parties continue their efforts in the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia and that the three communities in Bosnia and Herzegovina resume their discussions on constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina;

21. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with relevant resolutions of the Council.

RESOLUTION 758 (1992)
8 June 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992 and 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992,

Noting that the Secretary-General has secured the evacuation of the Marshal Tito barracks in Sarajevo,

Noting also the agreement of all the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina to the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes, under the exclusive authority of the United Nations, and with the assistance of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Noting further that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes would constitute a first step in establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport,

Deploring the continuation of the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is rendering impossible the distribution of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and its environs,

Stressing the imperative need to find an urgent negotiated political solution for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 6 June 1992 (S/24075) submitted in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18 of resolution 757 (1992);

2. Decides to enlarge the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR, established under resolution 743 (1992), in accordance with the Secretary-General's report;

3. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy, when he judges it appropriate, the military observers and related personnel and equipment required for the activities referred to in paragraph 5 of his report;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to seek Security Council authorization for the deployment of the addi-

tional elements of UNPROFOR, after he has reported to the Council that all the conditions necessary for them to carry out the mandate approved by the Security Council, including an effective and durable cease-fire, have been fulfilled;

5. Strongly condemns all those parties and others concerned that are responsible for violations of the cease-fire reaffirmed in paragraph 1 of the agreement of 5 June 1992 annexed to the Secretary-General's report;

6. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the above-mentioned agreement and in particular to respect strictly the cease-fire reaffirmed in paragraph 1 thereof;

7. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel;

8. Demands that all parties and others concerned create immediately the necessary conditions for unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies to Sarajevo and other destinations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including the establishment of a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport and respecting the agreements signed in Geneva on 22 May 1992;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to continue to use his good offices in order to achieve the objectives contained in paragraph 8 above, and ***invites*** him to keep under continuous review any further measures that may become necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

10. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on his efforts no later than seven days after the adoption of this resolution;

11. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 760 (1992)
18 June 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Recalling its resolutions 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992 and 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, and in particular paragraph 7 of resolution 752 (1992), in which it emphasized the urgent need for humanitarian assistance and fully supported the current efforts to deliver humanitarian aid to all the victims of the conflict,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Decides that the prohibitions in paragraph 4 (c) of resolution 757 (1992) concerning the sale or supply to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) of commodities or products, other than medical supplies and foodstuffs, and the prohibitions against financial transactions related thereto, contained in resolution 757 (1992) shall not apply, with the approval of the Committee established by resolution 724 (1991) under the simplified and accelerated "no objection" procedure, to commodities and products for essential humanitarian need.

RESOLUTION 761 (1992)
29 June 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992 and 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992,

Noting the considerable progress reported by the Secretary-General towards securing the evacuation of Sarajevo airport and its reopening by UNPROFOR and feeling the need to maintain this favourable momentum,

Underlining the urgency of a quick delivery of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs,

1. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in accordance with his report dated 6 June 1992 (S/24075);

2. Calls upon all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992 and in particular to maintain an absolute and unconditional cease-fire;

3. *Appeals* to all sides to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in the reopening of the airport, to exercise the utmost restraint and not to seek any military advantage in this situation;

4. *Demands* that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies and organizations and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel; in the absence of such cooperation, the Security Council does not exclude other measures to deliver humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and its environs;

5. *Calls upon* all States to contribute to the international humanitarian efforts in Sarajevo and its environs;

6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 762 (1992)
30 June 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992 and 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992,

Noting the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1992 submitted pursuant to resolution 752 (1992) (S/24188),

Recalling its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations for the maintenance of international peace and security,

Welcoming the progress made as a result of the assumption of responsibilities by the United Nations Protection Force in Sectors East and West, and concerned about the difficulties encountered by the Force in Sectors North and South,

Commending again the efforts undertaken by the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, through the convening of a Conference on Yugoslavia, including the mechanisms set forth within it, to ensure a peaceful political settlement,

1. *Approves* the report of the Secretary-General of 26 June 1992 (S/24188);

2. *Urges* all parties and others concerned to honour their commitments to effect a complete cessation of hostilities and to implement the United Nations peace-keeping plan;

3. *Also urges,* in accordance with paragraph 4 of resolution 727 (1992), the Government of Croatia to withdraw its army to the positions held before the offensive of 21 June 1992 and to cease hostile military activities within or adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas;

4. *Urges* the remaining units of the Yugoslav People's Army, the Serb territorial defence forces in Croatia and others concerned to comply strictly with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan, in particular with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces in accordance with the plan;

5. *Urges* the Government of Croatia and others concerned to follow the course of action outlined in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report and appeals to all parties to assist the United Nations Protection Force in its implementation;

6. *Recommends* the establishment of the Joint Commission described in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report, which should consult, as may be necessary or appropriate, with the Belgrade authorities in performing its functions;

7. *Authorizes* the strengthening of the United Nations Protection Force by the addition of up to sixty military observers and one hundred and twenty civilian police to perform the functions envisaged in paragraph 16 of the Secretary-General's report, with the agreement of the Government of Croatia and others concerned;

8. *Reaffirms* the embargo applied in paragraph 6 of resolution 713 (1991), paragraph 5 of resolution 724 (1991) and paragraph 6 of resolution 727 (1992);

9. *Supports* the views expressed in paragraph 18 of the Secretary-General's report about the grave consequences which the collapse of the United Nations peace-keeping plan would have throughout the region;

10. *Encourages* the Secretary-General to pursue his efforts to fulfil as soon as possible the terms of paragraph 12 of resolution 752 (1992);

11. *Calls again upon* all parties concerned to cooperate fully with the Conference on Yugoslavia and its aim of reaching a political settlement consistent with

the principles of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe and reaffirms that the United Nations peace-keeping plan and its implementation is in no way intended to prejudge the terms of a political settlement;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 764 (1992)
13 July 1992

Adopted, as orally corrected, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992 and 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992,

Noting with appreciation the further report of the Secretary-General (S/24263 and Add.1),

Disturbed by the continuing violation of the Sarajevo airport agreement of 5 June 1992, in which the parties agreed, *inter alia*:

- that all anti-aircraft weapon systems would be withdrawn from position from which they could engage the airport and its air approaches;
- that all artillery, mortar, ground-to-ground missile systems and tanks within the range of the airport would be concentrated in areas agreed by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) and subject to UNPROFOR observation at the firing line;
- to establish security corridors between the airport and the city, under UNPROFOR's control, to ensure the safe movement of humanitarian aid and related personnel;

Deeply concerned about the safety of UNPROFOR personnel,

Cognizant of the magnificent work being done in Sarajevo by UNPROFOR and its leadership, despite the conditions of great difficulty and danger,

Aware of the enormous difficulties in the evacuation by air of cases of special humanitarian concern,

Deeply disturbed by the situation which now prevails in Sarajevo and by many reports and indications of deteriorating conditions throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Commending the determination and courage of all those who are participating in the humanitarian effort,

Deploring the continuation of the fighting in Bosnia and Herzegovina which is rendering difficult the provision of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and its environs, as well as in other areas of the Republic,

Noting that the reopening of Sarajevo airport for humanitarian purposes constitutes a first step in establishing a security zone encompassing Sarajevo and its airport,

Recalling the obligations under international humanitarian law, in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949,

Stressing once again the imperative need to find an urgent negotiated political solution for the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General of 10 July 1992 (S/24263);

2. Authorizes the Secretary-General to deploy immediately additional elements of the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance, in accordance with paragraph 12 of his report dated 10 July 1992 (S/24263);

3. Reiterates its call on all parties and others concerned to comply fully with the agreement of 5 June 1992, and to cease immediately any hostile military activity in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

4. Commends the untiring efforts and the bravery of UNPROFOR for its role in securing humanitarian relief in Sarajevo and its environs;

5. Demands that all parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies to facilitate the evacuation by air of cases of special humanitarian concern;

6. Calls on all parties and others concerned to cooperate with UNPROFOR and international humanitarian agencies to facilitate the provision of humanitarian aid to other areas of Bosnia and Herzegovina which remain in desperate need of assistance;

7. Reiterates its demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to secure the safety of UNPROFOR personnel;

8. Calls again on all parties concerned to resolve their differences through a negotiated political solution to the problems in the region and to that end to cooperate with the renewed efforts of the European Community and its member States, with the support of the States participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia, and in particular to respond positively to the invitation of the Chairman of the Conference to talks on 15 July 1992;

9. Requests the Secretary-General to keep close contact with the developments within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia and to assist in finding a negotiated political solution for the conflict in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

10. Reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

11. Requests the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measure that may be required to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian assistance;

12. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
17 July 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3097th meeting, on 17 July 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled:

"Letter dated 11 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24264)

"Letter dated 12 July 1992 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Croatia addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24265)

"Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24266)

"Letter dated 13 July 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Slovenia to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24270)

"Letter dated 17 July 1992 from the Permanent Representatives of Belgium, France and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24305)".

The Security Council welcomes the agreement between the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina, signed at London on 17 July 1992 within the framework of the Conference on Yugoslavia (S/24305).

The Council calls on the parties to comply fully with the agreement in all its aspects. In particular, it calls on all parties and others concerned to observe scrupulously the ceasefire throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council has decided in principle to respond positively to the request for the United Nations to make arrangements for the supervision by the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) of all heavy weapons (combat aircraft, armour, artillery, mortars, rocket-launchers, etc.) in accordance with the agreement of 17 July 1992. It calls on the parties to declare immediately to the Force Commander of UNPROFOR the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons to be placed under supervision. It requests the Secretary-General to report by 20 July on the implementation and resource implications of this decision.

The Council welcomes the provisions in the agreement concerning the return of all refugees and freedom of movement for civilians caught up in or trapped by the military situation. It also welcomes the efforts being made to mobilize international assistance in handling the refugee problem under the aegis of UNHCR. It invites the Secretary-General and the United Nations humanitarian agencies concerned to make the maximum use of the ceasefire now proclaimed to bring humanitarian relief and supplies to all parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

The Council expresses its satisfaction that the talks on future constitutional arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina are to resume in London on 27 July 1992, and urges all the parties to contribute actively and

positively to these talks so that a peaceful solution is achieved as soon as possible.

The Council stresses the need for full compliance with all the requirements of the relevant resolutions of the Council towards which the agreement reached in London on 17 July 1992 is an important step. It reaffirms its decision to remain actively seized of the matter and to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with those resolutions.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
24 July 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3100th meeting, on 24 July 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24333)".

The Security Council recalls the statement of its President of 17 July 1992 (S/24307) concerning the Agreement signed in London on 17 July by the parties in Bosnia and Herzegovina (S/24305).

The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the Secretary-General's report (S/24333) submitted to it, in response to its request of 17 July 1992, together with a Concept of Operations.

The Council concurs with the Secretary-General's view that the conditions do not yet exist for the United Nations to supervise the heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina as envisaged in the London Agreement.

The Council invites the Secretary-General to contact all Member States, particularly the Member States of the relevant regional organizations in Europe, to ask them to make urgently available to the Secretary-General information about the personnel, equipment and logistic support which they would be prepared to contribute, individually or collectively, to the supervision of heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina as described in the Secretary-General's report.

In the light of the outcome of these contacts, the Secretary-General will undertake the further preparatory work needed on the supervision of the heavy weapons in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the United Nations Charter, the Council invites the European regional arrangements and agencies concerned, and particularly the European Community, to enhance their cooperation with the Secretary-General in their efforts to help to resolve the conflicts that continue to rage in the former Yugoslavia. In particular, it would welcome the participation of the Secretary-General in any negotiations under European Community auspices.

The Council further invites the European Community in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the United Nations to examine the possibility of broadening and intensifying the present Conference with a view to providing a new momentum in the search for negotiated settlements of the various conflicts and disputes in the former Yugoslavia.

The Council underlines the importance of the parties to the Agreement signed at London on 17 July 1992 (S/24305) honouring fully the terms of that Agreement and calls on others concerned also to respect the Agreement. It emphasizes in particular the need for the parties to respect and maintain a cease-fire throughout the entire territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and for them to declare immediately to the Force Commander of UNPROFOR the locations and quantities of the heavy weapons to be placed under supervision. It further demands that the parties and others concerned cooperate fully with UNPROFOR and the humanitarian agencies and take all necessary steps to ensure the safety of their personnel.

The Council stresses the need for full compliance with all the requirements of its relevant resolutions and stands ready to consider immediately, whenever necessary, further steps to achieve a peaceful solution in conformity with its relevant resolutions.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to report back to it on the further work being undertaken and remains actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
4 August 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3103rd meeting, held on 4 August 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled

"Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the United States Mission to the United

Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24376)

"Letter dated 4 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of Venezuela to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24377)".

The Security Council is deeply concerned at the continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law and in particular reports of the imprisonment and abuse of civilians in camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Council condemns any such violations and abuses and demands that relevant international organizations, and in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to all such places and calls upon all parties to do all in their power to facilitate such access. The Council further calls upon all parties, States, international organizations and non-governmental organizations to make immediately available to the Council any further information they might possess regarding these camps and access to them.

The Council reaffirms that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches.

The Council will remain actively seized of this issue.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
4 August 1992

After consultations held on 4 August 1992, the President of the Security Council made the following statement to the media on behalf of the members of the Council:

The members of the Security Council condemn the recent cowardly attack on UNPROFOR positions in Sarajevo resulting in loss of life and injuries among the Ukrainian servicemen. The members of the Council note that UNPROFOR has already commenced investigation of this incident.

The members of the Council express their condolences to the family of the officer killed and to the Government of Ukraine.

The members of the Council also express their condolences to the families of the two French officers of UNPROFOR killed in Croatia and to the Government of France.

The members of the Council call upon all parties to ensure that those responsible for these intolerable acts are quickly called to account.

The members of the Council reiterate their demand that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to secure the safety of UNPROFOR personnel.

RESOLUTION 769 (1992)
7 August 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 27 July 1992 (S/24353 and Add.1) in which the Secretary-General recommended certain enlargements in the mandate and strength of UNPROFOR,

Taking note of the letter dated 7 August 1992 from the Deputy Prime Minister of the Republic of Croatia to the President of the Security Council (S/24390, annex),

1. Approves the Secretary-General's report;

2. Authorizes the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength recommended by the Secretary-General in that report;

3. Reiterates its demand that all parties and others concerned cooperate with UNPROFOR in implementing the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council;

4. Condemns resolutely the abuses committed against the civilian population, particularly on ethnic grounds, as referred to in paragraphs 14-16 of the above-mentioned report of the Secretary-General.

RESOLUTION 770 (1992)
13 August 1992

Adopted by a vote of 12 in favour, 0 against and 3 abstentions (China, India and Zimbabwe).
Sponsors: Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992 and 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992,

Noting the letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations (S/24401),

Underlining once again the imperative need for an urgent negotiated political solution to the situation in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to enable that country to live in peace and security within its borders,

Reaffirming the need to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Recognizing that the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes a threat to international peace and security and that the provision of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina is an important element in the Council's effort to restore international peace and security in the area,

Commending the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) for its continuing action in support of the relief operation in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Deeply disturbed by the situation that now prevails in Sarajevo, which has severely complicated UNPROFOR's efforts to fulfil its mandate to ensure the security and functioning of Sarajevo airport and the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Sarajevo and other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina pursuant to resolutions 743 (1992), 749 (1992), 761 (1992) and 764 (1992) and the reports of the Secretary-General cited therein,

Dismayed by the continuation of conditions that impede the delivery of humanitarian supplies to destinations within Bosnia and Herzegovina and the consequent suffering of the people of that country,

Deeply concerned by reports of abuses against civilians imprisoned in camps, prisons and detention centres,

Determined to establish as soon as possible the necessary conditions for the delivery of humanitarian assistance wherever needed in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in conformity with resolution 764 (1992),

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Reaffirms its demand that all parties and others concerned in Bosnia and Herzegovina stop the fighting immediately;

2. Calls upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to facilitate in coordination with the United Nations the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina;

3. Demands that unimpeded and continuous access to all camps, prisons and detention centres be granted immediately to the International Committee of the Red Cross and other relevant humanitarian organizations and that all detainees therein receive humane treatment, including adequate food, shelter and medical care;

4. Calls upon States to report to the Secretary-General on measures they are taking in coordination with the United Nations to carry out this resolution, and ***invites*** the Secretary-General to keep under continuous review any further measures that may be necessary to ensure unimpeded delivery of humanitarian supplies;

5. Requests all States to provide appropriate support for the actions undertaken in pursuance of this resolution;

6. Demands that all parties and others concerned take the necessary measures to ensure the safety of United Nations and other personnel engaged in the delivery of humanitarian assistance;

7. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a periodic basis on the implementation of this resolution;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 771 (1992)
13 August 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Sponsors: Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolutions 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991, 721 (1991) of 27 November 1991, 724 (1991) of 15 December 1991, 727 (1992) of 8 January 1992, 740 (1992) of 7 February 1992, 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992, 749 (1992) of 7 April 1992, 752 (1992) of 15 May 1992, 757 (1992) of 30 May 1992, 758 (1992) of 8 June 1992, 760 (1992) of 18 June 1992, 761 (1992) of 29 June 1992, 762 (1992) of 30 June 1992, 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, 769 (1992) of 7 August 1992 and 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992,

Noting the letter dated 10 August 1992 from the Permanent Representative of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina to the United Nations (S/24401),

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina including reports of mass forcible expulsion and deportation of civilians, imprisonment and abuse of civilians in detention centres, deliberate attacks on non-combatants, hospitals and ambulances, impeding the delivery of food and medical supplies to the civilian population, and wanton devastation and destruction of property,

Recalling the statement of the President of the Council of 4 August 1992 (S/24378),

1. Reaffirms that all parties to the conflict are bound to comply with their obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches;

2. Strongly condemns any violations of international humanitarian law, including those involved in the practice of "ethnic cleansing";

3. Demands that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law including from actions such as those described above;

4. Further demands that relevant international humanitarian organizations, and in particular the International Committee of the Red Cross, be granted immediate, unimpeded and continued access to camps, prisons and detention centres within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and ***calls upon*** all parties to do all in their power to facilitate such access;

5. Calls upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions, being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia and to make this information available to the Council;

6. Requests the Secretary-General to collate the information submitted to the Council under paragraph 5 and to submit a report to the Council summarizing the information and recommending additional measures that might be appropriate in response to the information;

7. Decides, acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations, that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, shall comply with the provisions of the present resolution, failing which the Council will need to take further measures under the Charter;

8. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
2 September 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council at its 3111th meeting, on 2 September 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "Letter dated 28 August 1992 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council":

The Security Council takes note with appreciation of the letter of the Secretary-General, dated 28 August 1992, conveying the documents of the London stage of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia, held on 26 and 27 August 1992, which the Secretary-General co-chaired with the Prime Minister of

the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, President of the Council of Ministers of the European Community.

The Council expresses its full support for the Statement of Principles adopted and the other agreements reached at the London Conference.

The Council shares the Secretary-General's hope that the political will shown in London will speedily be transformed into the concrete actions foreseen in the documents of the London stage of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia.

The Council reaffirms all its previous resolutions related to the former Yugoslavia and calls for their complete implementation.

The Council notes with satisfaction that the London stage of the International Conference has established the framework within which an overall political settlement of the crisis in the former Yugoslavia in all its aspects may be achieved through a continuous and uninterrupted effort.

The Council welcomes the establishment, under the overall direction of the Permanent Co-Chairmen of the Conference, of the Steering Committee. It also welcomes the appointment of the two Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee who will direct the Working Groups and prepare the basis for a general settlement and associated measures. It notes with satisfaction that they will commence their work this week which will be pursued in continuous session at the United Nations Office in Geneva.

The Council notes the commitments entered into by the parties and others concerned within the framework of the London Conference. It underlines the importance it attaches to the full implementation of these commitments as rapidly as possible.

The Council notes the urgency of the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina and calls on the parties to cooperate fully with the Co-Chairmen of the Steering Committee in achieving a comprehensive settlement.

The Council requests the Secretary-General to keep it informed on an ongoing basis of developments and to make recommendations to the Council as may be appropriate.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
9 September 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3113th meeting, on 9 September 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council has noted with deep concern the attack which cost the lives of two French soldiers of UNPROFOR near Sarajevo, during which five other soldiers were wounded. It conveys its deep-felt sympathy and condolences to the Government of France and to the bereaved families. It strongly condemns this deliberate attack against UNPROFOR personnel.

The Council invites the Secretary-General to inform it as soon as possible on the findings of the inquiry into the circumstances of this attack as well as other similar incidents involving the United Nations activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina, in particular the incident which cost the lives of four Italian airmen in charge of the transportation of humanitarian relief to Sarajevo Airport. It invites him also to pass on to it any information which he could gather on the responsibility for these incidents.

These serious incidents underline the urgent need for reinforcing the security and protection of UNPROFOR personnel as well as of all personnel involved in the United Nations activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina. The Security Council expresses its readiness to adopt without delay measures to this end.

RESOLUTION 776 (1992)
14 September 1992

Adopted by a vote of 12 in favour, 0 against and 3 abstentions (China, India and Zimbabwe).
Sponsors: Belgium, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR),

Expressing its full support for the Statement of Principles adopted and other agreements reached at the London Conference, including the agreement of the parties to the conflict to collaborate fully in the delivery of

humanitarian relief by road throughout Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 10 September 1992 (S/24540),

Noting with appreciation the offers made by a number of States, following the adoption of its resolution 770 (1992) of 13 August 1992, to make available military personnel to facilitate the delivery by relevant United Nations humanitarian organizations and others of humanitarian assistance to Sarajevo and wherever needed in other parts of Bosnia and Herzegovina, such personnel to be made available to the United Nations without cost to the Organization,

Reaffirming its determination to ensure the protection and security of UNPROFOR and United Nations personnel,

Stressing in this context the importance of air measures, such as the ban on military flights to which all parties to the London Conference committed themselves, whose rapid implementation could, *inter alia*, reinforce the security of humanitarian activities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General;

2. Authorizes, in implementation of paragraph 2 of resolution 770 (1992), the enlargements of UNPROFOR's mandate and strength in Bosnia and Herzegovina recommended by the Secretary-General in that report to perform the functions outlined in the report, including the protection of convoys of released detainees if requested by the International Committee of the Red Cross;

3. Further urges Member States, nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements, to provide the Secretary-General with such financial or other assistance as he deems appropriate to assist in the performance of the functions outlined in his report;

4. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter in particular with a view to considering, as required, what further steps might be necessary to ensure UNPROFOR's security and to enable it to fulfil its mandate.

RESOLUTION 777 (1992)
19 September 1992

Adopted by a vote of 12 in favour, 0 against and 3 abstentions (China, India and Zimbabwe).
Sponsors: Belgium, France, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Considering that the state formerly known as the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has ceased to exist,

Recalling in particular resolution 757 (1992) which notes that "the claim by the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) to continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations has not been generally accepted",

1. Considers that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) cannot continue automatically the membership of the former Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the United Nations; and therefore ***recommends*** to the General Assembly that it decide that the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) should apply for membership in the United Nations and that it shall not participate in the work of the General Assembly;

2. Decides to consider the matter again before the end of the main part of the forty-seventh session of the General Assembly.

[On 22 September 1992, the United Nations General Assembly agreed with the Security Council recommendation by adopting its resolution 47/1.]

RESOLUTION 779 (1992)
6 October 1992

Adopted, as orally revised in its provisional form, by unanimous vote.
Prepared in the course of the Council's consultations.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 743 (1992) of 21 February 1992 and all subsequent resolutions relating to the activities of the United Nations Protection Force in Croatia,

Having examined the report of the Secretary-General of 28 September 1992 (S/24600) submitted pursuant to resolution 743 (1992) and 762 (1992),

Concerned about the difficulties encountered by the United Nations Protection Force in the implementation of resolution 762 (1992) due to cease-fire violations and in particular to the creation of paramilitary forces in the United Nations Protected Areas in violation of the United Nations peace-keeping plan,

Expressing grave alarm at continuing reports of "ethnic cleansing" in the UNPAs and of forcible expulsion of civilians and deprivation of their rights of residence and property,

Welcoming the Joint Declaration signed in Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) (S/24476),

Welcoming in particular the agreement, reaffirmed in the Joint Declaration, concerning the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula,

Recalling the provisions of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. Approves the report of the Secretary-General including the steps taken to ensure the control of the Peruca dam by the United Nations Protection Force;

2. Authorizes the United Nations Protection Force to assume responsibility for monitoring the arrangements agreed for the complete withdrawal of the Yugoslav Army from Croatia, the demilitarization of the Prevlaka peninsula and the removal of heavy weapons from neighbouring areas of Croatia and Montenegro, in cooperation, as appropriate, with the European Community Monitoring Mission, looks forward to the report of the Secretary-General on how this is implemented, and calls on all parties and others concerned to cooperate fully with UNPROFOR in its performance of this new task;

3. Calls on all parties and others concerned to improve their cooperation with the United Nations Protection Force in the performance of the tasks it is already undertaking in the UNPAs and in the areas adjacent to the United Nations Protected Areas;

4. Urges all parties and others concerned in Croatia to comply with their obligations under the United Nations peace-keeping plan, especially with regard to the withdrawal and the disarming of all forces, including paramilitary forces;

5. Endorses the principles agreed by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro) on 30 September 1992 that all statements or commitments made under duress, particularly those relating to land and property, are wholly null and void and that all displaced persons have the right to return in peace to their former homes;

6. Strongly supports the current efforts of the co-chairmen of the International Conference on the former Yugoslavia to ensure the restoration of power and water supplies before the coming winter, as mentioned in paragraph 38 of the report of the Secretary-General, and calls on all the parties and others concerned to cooperate in this regard;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter until a peaceful solution is achieved.

RESOLUTION 780 (1992)
6 October 1992

Adopted by unanimous vote.
Sponsors: Belgium, France, Hungary, Morocco, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America and Venezuela.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) of 25 September 1991 and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Recalling paragraph 10 of its resolution 764 (1992) of 13 July 1992, in which it reaffirmed that all parties are bound to comply with the obligations under international humanitarian law and in particular the Geneva Conventions of 12 August 1949, and that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of the Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches,

Recalling also its resolution 771 (1992) of 13 August 1992, in which, *inter alia*, it demanded that all parties and others concerned in the former Yugoslavia, and all military forces in Bosnia and Herzegovina, immediately cease and desist from all breaches of international humanitarian law,

Expressing once again its grave alarm at continuing reports of widespread violations of international humanitarian law occurring within the territory of the former Yugoslavia and especially in Bosnia and Herzegovina, including reports of mass killings and the continuance of the practice of "ethnic cleansing",

1. Reaffirms its call, in paragraph 5 of resolution 771 (1992), upon States and, as appropriate, international humanitarian organizations to collate substantiated information in their possession or submitted to them

relating to the violations of humanitarian law, including grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions being committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia, and requests States, relevant United Nations bodies, and relevant organizations to make this information available within thirty days of the adoption of the present resolution and as appropriate thereafter, and to provide other appropriate assistance to the Commission of Experts referred to in paragraph 2 below;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to establish, as a matter of urgency, an impartial Commission of Experts to examine and analyse the information submitted pursuant to resolution 771 (1992) and the present resolution, together with such further information as the Commission of Experts may obtain through its own investigations or efforts, of other persons or bodies pursuant to resolution 771 (1992), with a view to providing the Secretary-General with its conclusions on the evidence of grave breaches of the Geneva Conventions and other violations of international humanitarian law committed in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the establishment of the Commission of Experts;

4. Further requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on the conclusions of the Commission of Experts and to take account of these conclusions in any recommendations for further appropriate steps called for by resolution 771 (1992);

5. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

RESOLUTION 781 (1992)
9 October 1992

Adopted by a vote of 14 in favour, 0 against and 1 abstention (China).

Sponsors: Austria, Belgium, France, Morocco, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America.

The Security Council,

Reaffirming its resolution 713 (1991) and all subsequent relevant resolutions,

Determined to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights to Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Noting the readiness of the parties, expressed in the framework of the London Conference, to take appropriate steps in order to ensure the safety of humanitarian flights and their commitment at that Conference to a ban on military flights,

Recalling in this context the Joint Declaration (S/24476, annex) signed at Geneva on 30 September 1992 by the Presidents of the Republic of Croatia and the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and in particular paragraph 7 thereof,

Recalling also the agreement reached on air issues at Geneva on 15 September 1992 among all the parties concerned in the framework of the Working Group on Confidence and Security-building and Verification Measures of the London Conference (S/24634, annex),

Alarmed at reports that military flights over the territory of Bosnia and Herzegovina are none the less continuing,

Noting the letter of 4 October 1992 from the President of the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina addressed to the President of the Security Council (S/24616),

Considering that the establishment of a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina constitutes an essential element for the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance and a decisive step for the cessation of hostilities in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Acting pursuant to the provisions of resolution 770 (1992) aimed at ensuring the safety of the delivery of humanitarian assistance in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

1. Decides to establish a ban on military flights in the airspace of Bosnia and Herzegovina, this ban not to apply to United Nations Protection Force flights or to other flights in support of United Nations operations, including humanitarian assistance;

2. Requests the United Nations Protection Force to monitor compliance with the ban on military flights, including the placement of observers where necessary at airfields in the territory of the former Yugoslavia;

3. Also requests the United Nations Protection Force to ensure, through an appropriate mechanism for approval and inspection, that the purpose of flights to and from Bosnia and Herzegovina other than those banned by paragraph 1 above is consistent with Security Council resolutions;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the Council on a periodic basis on the implementation of the present resolution and to report immediately any evidence of violations;

5. Calls upon States to take nationally or through regional agencies or arrangements all measures necessary to provide assistance to the United Nations Protection Force, based on technical monitoring and other capabilities, for the purposes of paragraph 2 above;

6. Undertakes to examine without delay all the information brought to its attention concerning the implementation of the ban on military flights in Bosnia and Herzegovina and, in the case of violations, to consider urgently the further measures necessary to enforce this ban;

7. Decides to remain actively seized of the matter.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT
30 October 1992

Following consultations with the members of the Security Council, the President of the Council made the following statement, on behalf of the Council, at its 3132nd meeting, held on 30 October 1992, in connection with the Council's consideration of the item entitled "The situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina":

The Security Council remains concerned by the continuing conflict in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina with its resultant loss of life and material damage, which threatens international peace and security and by reports of egregious violations of international humanitarian law by whomsoever committed.

The Security Council is appalled by the most recent reports that Serb militia in the Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina are attacking civilians fleeing from the city of Jajce.

The Council strongly condemns any such attacks which constitute grave violations of international humanitarian law, including the Geneva Conventions, and reaffirms that persons who commit or order the commission of grave breaches of these Conventions are individually responsible in respect of such breaches. The Council wishes that such violations be brought to the attention of the Commission of Experts mentioned in resolution 780 (1992).

The Council demands that all such attacks cease immediately.